

IRS Form 1099-B

Instructions for Recipient

Brokers and barter exchanges must report proceeds from (and in some cases, basis for) transactions to you and the IRS on Form 1099-B. Reporting is also required when your broker knows or has reason to know that a corporation in which you own stock has had a reportable change in control or capital structure. You may be required to recognize gain from the receipt of cash, stock, or other property that was exchanged for the corporation's stock. If your broker reported this type of transaction to you, the corporation is identified in box 1a.

Recipient's identification number. For your protection, this form may show only the last four digits of your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), or adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN). However, the issuer has reported your complete identification number to the IRS and, where applicable, to state and/or local governments.

Account number. May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

CUSIP number. Shows the CUSIP (Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) number or other applicable identifying number.

Applicable check box on Form 8949. Indicates where to report this transaction on Form 8949 and Schedule D, and which check box is applicable. See the instructions for your Schedule D and/or Form 8949.

Box 1a. Shows a brief description of the item or service for which amounts are being reported. For regulated futures contracts and forward contracts, "RFC" or other appropriate description may be shown. For Section 1256 option contracts, "Section 1256 option" or other appropriate description may be shown. For a corporation that had a reportable change in control or capital structure, this box may show the class of stock as C (common), P (preferred), or O (other).

Box 1c. Shows the trade date of the sale or exchange. For short sales, the date shown is the date the security was delivered to close the short sale. For aggregate reporting in boxes 8 through 11, no entry will be present.

Box 1d. Shows the cash proceeds, reduced by any commissions or transfer taxes related to the sale, for transactions involving stocks, debt, commodities, forward contracts, non-Section 1256 option contracts, or securities futures contracts. May show the proceeds from the disposition of your interest(s) in a widely held fixed investment trust. May also show the aggregate amount of cash and the fair market value of any stock or other property received in a reportable change in control or capital structure arising from the corporate transfer of property to a foreign corporation. Losses on forward contracts or non-Section 1256 option contracts are shown in parentheses. This box does not include proceeds from regulated futures contracts or Section 1256 option contracts. Report this amount on Form 8949 or on Schedule D (whichever is applicable) as explained in the instructions for Schedule D.

Box 1e. Shows the cost or other basis of securities sold. If the securities were acquired through the exercise of a non-compensatory option granted or acquired on or after January 1, 2014, the basis has been adjusted to reflect your option premium. If the securities were acquired through the exercise of a non-compensatory option granted or acquired before January 1, 2014, your broker is permitted, but not required, to adjust the basis to reflect your option premium. If the securities were acquired through the exercise of a compensatory option, the basis has not been adjusted to include any amount related to the option that was reported to you on a Form W-2. If box 5 is checked, box 1e may be blank. See the Instructions for Form 8949, Instructions for Schedule D, or Pub. 550 for details.

Box 1f. Shows W for wash sale, C for collectibles, or D for market discount.

Box 1g. Shows the amount of nondeductible loss in a wash sale transaction or the amount of accrued market discount. For details on wash sales and market discount, see Schedule D (Form 1040) instructions and Pub. 550.

Box 3. If checked, the basis in box 1e has been reported to the IRS and one of the check boxes in box 2 must be checked. If box 3 is checked on Form(s) 1099-B and NO adjustment is required, see instructions for your Schedule D as you may be able to report your transaction directly on Schedule D.

Box 4. Shows backup withholding. Generally, a payer must backup withhold if you did not furnish your taxpayer identification number to the payer. See Form W-9 for information on backup withholding. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

Box 5. If checked, the securities sold were noncovered securities and boxes 1b, 1e, and 2 may be blank. Generally, a noncovered security means: stock purchased before 2011, stock in most mutual funds purchased before 2012, stock purchased in or transferred to a dividend reinvestment plan before 2012, debt acquired before 2014, options granted or acquired before 2014, and securities Futures contracts entered into before 2014.

Box 6. If the exercise of a non-compensatory option resulted in a sale of a security, indicates whether the amount in box 1d was adjusted for premium.

Box 7. If checked, you cannot take a loss on your tax return based on gross proceeds from a reportable change in control or capital structure reported in box 1d. See the Form 8949 and Schedule D instructions. The broker should advise you of any losses on a separate statement.

Regulated Futures Contracts, Foreign Currency Contracts, and Section 1256 Option Contracts (Boxes 8 Through 11):

Box 8. Shows the profit or (loss) realized on regulated futures, foreign currency, or Section 1256 option contracts closed during 2014.

Box 9. Shows any year-end adjustment to the profit or (loss) shown in box 8 due to open contracts on December 31, 2013.

Box 10. Shows the unrealized profit or (loss) on open contracts held in your account on December 31, 2014. These are considered closed out as of that date. This will become an adjustment reported as unrealized profit or (loss) on open contracts—12/31/2014 in 2015.

Box 11. Boxes 8, 9, and 10 are all used to figure the aggregate profit or (loss) on regulated futures, foreign currency, or Section 1256 option contracts for the year. Include this amount on your 2014 Form 6781.

Box 13. Shows the cash you received, the fair market value of any property or services you received, and the fair market value of any trade credits or scrip credited to your account by a barter exchange. See Pub. 525.

Boxes 14-16. Shows state(s)/local income tax information.

Future developments. For the latest information about any developments related to Form 1099-B and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/form1099b.

IRS Form 1099-INT

Instructions for Recipient

The information provided may be different for covered and noncovered securities. For a description of covered securities, see the Instructions for Form 8949. For a covered security acquired at a premium, unless you notified the payer in writing in accordance with Regulations section 1.6045-1(n)(5) that you did not want to amortize the premium under section 171, your payer may report either (1) a net amount of interest that reflects the offset of the amount of interest paid to you by the amount of premium amortization for the year or (2) a gross amount for both the interest paid to you and the premium amortization for the year. If you did notify your payer that you did not want to amortize the premium on a covered security, then your payer will only report the gross amount of interest paid to you. For a noncovered security acquired at a premium, your payer is only required to report the gross amount of interest paid to you.

Recipient's identification number. For your protection, this form may show only the last four digits of your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), or adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN). However, the issuer has reported your complete identification number to the IRS and, where applicable, to state and/or local governments.

Account number. May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

Box 1. Shows taxable interest paid to you during the calendar year by the payer. This does not include interest shown in box 3. May also show the total amount of the credits from clean renewable energy bonds, new clean renewable energy bonds, qualified energy conservation bonds, qualified zone academy bonds, qualified school construction bonds, and build America bonds that must be included in your interest income. These amounts were treated as paid to you during 2014 on the credit allowance dates (March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15). For more information, see Form 8912, Credit to Holders of Tax Credit Bonds. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired at a premium.

Box 2. Shows interest or principal forfeited because of early withdrawal of time savings. You may deduct this amount to figure your adjusted gross income on your income tax return. See the instructions for Form 1040 to see where to take the deduction.

Box 3. Shows interest on U.S. Savings Bonds, Treasury bills, Treasury bonds, and Treasury notes. This may or may not all be taxable. See Pub. 550. This interest is exempt from state and local income taxes. This interest is not included in box 1. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired at a premium.

Box 4. Shows backup withholding. Generally, a payer must backup withhold if you did not furnish your taxpayer identification number (TIN) or you did not furnish the correct TIN to the payer. See Form W-9. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

Box 5. Any amount shown is your share of investment expenses of a single-class REMIC. If you file Form 1040, you may deduct these expenses on the "Other expenses" line of Schedule A (Form 1040) subject to the 2% limit. This amount is included in box 1.

Box 6. Shows foreign tax paid. You may be able to claim this tax as a deduction or a credit on your Form 1040. See your Form 1040 instructions.

Box 7. Shows the country or U.S. possession to which the foreign tax was paid.

Box 8. Shows tax-exempt interest paid to you during the calendar year by the payer. Report this amount on line 8b of Form 1040 or Form 1040A. This amount may be subject to backup withholding. See box 4. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired at a premium.

Box 9. Shows tax-exempt interest subject to the alternative minimum tax. This amount is included in box 8. See the Instructions for Form 6251. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired at a premium.

Box 10. For a covered security, if you made an election under section 1278(b) to include market discount in income as it accrues and you notified your payer of the election, shows the market discount that accrued on the debt instrument during the year while held by you. Report this amount on your income tax return as directed in the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040A.

Box 11. For a covered security, shows the amount of premium amortization for the year, unless you notified the payer in writing in accordance with Regulations section 1.6045-1(n)(5) that you did not want to amortize bond premium under section 171. If an amount is reported in this box, see the instructions for Form 1040 (Schedule B). If an amount is not reported in this box for a covered security acquired at a premium, the payer has reported a net amount of interest in boxes 1, 3, 8, or 9, whichever is applicable. If the amount in this box is greater than the amount of interest paid on the covered security, please see Regulations section 1.171-2(a)(4).

Box 12. Shows CUSIP number(s) for tax-exempt bond(s) on which tax-exempt interest was paid to you during the calendar year and reported in box 8. If blank, no CUSIP number was issued for the bond(s).

Boxes 13-15. State tax withheld reporting boxes.

Nominees. If this form includes amounts belonging to another person(s), you are considered a nominee recipient. Complete a Form 1099-INT for each of the other owners showing the income allocable to each. File Copy A of the form with the IRS. Furnish Copy B to each owner. List yourself as the "payer" and the other owner(s) as the "recipient." File Form(s) 1099-INT with Form 1096 with the Internal Revenue Service Center for your area. On Form 1096 list yourself as the "filer." A spouse is not required to file a nominee return to show amounts owned by the other spouse.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form 1099-INT and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/form1099int.

IRS Form 1099-DIV Instructions for Recipient

Recipient's identification number. For your protection, this form may show only the last four digits of your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), or adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN). However, the issuer has reported your complete identification number to the IRS and, where applicable, to state and/or local governments.

Account number. May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

Box 1a. Shows total ordinary dividends that are taxable. Include this amount on line 9a of Form 1040 or 1040A. Also, report it on Schedule B (1040A or 1040), if required.

Box 1b. Shows the portion of the amount in box 1a that may be eligible for reduced capital gains rates. See Form 1040/1040A instructions for how to determine this amount. Report the eligible amount on line 9b, Form 1040 or 1040A.

The amount shown may be dividends a corporation paid directly to you as a participant (or beneficiary of a participant) in an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). Report it as a dividend on your Form 1040/1040A but treat it as a plan distribution, not as investment income, for any other purpose.

Box 2a. Shows total capital gain distributions from a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust. Report the amounts shown in box 2a on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 13. But, if no amount is shown in boxes 2c–2d and your only capital gains and losses are capital gain distributions, you may be able to report the amounts shown in box 2a on line 13 of Form 1040 (line 10 of Form 1040A) rather than Schedule D. See the Form 1040/1040A instructions.

Box 2b. Shows the portion of the amount in box 2a that is unrecaptured section 1250 gain from certain depreciable real property. Report this amount on the Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet—Line 19 in the Schedule D instructions (Form 1040).

Box 2c. Shows the portion of the amount in box 2a that is section 1202 gain from certain small business stock that may be subject to an exclusion. See the Schedule D (Form 1040) instructions.

Box 2d. Shows 28% rate gain from sales or exchanges of collectibles. If required, use this amount when completing the 28% Rate Gain Worksheet—Line 18 in the instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040).

Box 3. Shows the part of the distribution that is nontaxable because it is a return of your cost (or other basis). You must reduce your cost (or other basis) by this amount for figuring gain or loss when you sell your stock. But if you get back all your cost (or other basis), report future distributions as capital gains. See Pub. 550, Investment Income and Expenses.

Box 4. Shows backup withholding. A payer must backup withhold on certain payments if you did not give your taxpayer identification number to the payer. See Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, for information on backup withholding. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

Box 5. Shows your share of expenses of a nonpublicly offered regulated investment company, generally a nonpublicly offered mutual fund. If you file Form 1040, you may deduct these expenses on the "Other expenses" line on Schedule A (Form 1040) subject to the 2% limit. This amount is included in box 1a.

Box 6. Shows the foreign tax that you may be able to claim as a deduction or a credit on Form 1040. See the Form 1040 instructions.

Box 7. This box should be left blank if a regulated investment company reported the foreign tax shown in box 6.

Boxes 8 and 9. Shows cash and noncash liquidation distributions.

Box 10. Shows exempt-interest dividends from a mutual fund or other regulated investment company paid to you during the calendar year. Include this amount on line 8b of Form 1040 or 1040A as tax-exempt interest. This amount may be subject to backup withholding. See box 4.

Box 11. Shows exempt-interest dividends subject to the alternative minimum tax. This amount is included in box 10. See the Instructions for Form 6251.

Boxes 12-14. State income tax withheld reporting boxes.

Nominees. If this form includes amounts belonging to another person, you are considered a nominee recipient. You must file Form 1099-DIV (with a Form 1096) with the IRS for each of the other owners to show their share of the income, and you must furnish a Form 1099-DIV to each. A spouse is not required to file a nominee return to show amounts owned by the other spouse. See the 2014 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Future developments. For the latest information about the developments related to Form 1099-DIV and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/form1099div.

IRS Form 1099-OID Instructions for Recipient

Original issue discount (OID) is the excess of an obligation's stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price (acquisition price for a stripped bond or coupon). OID is taxable as interest over the life of the obligation. If you are the holder of an OID obligation, generally you must include an amount of OID in your gross income each year you hold the obligation. Obligations that may have OID include a bond, debenture, note, certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness having a term of more than 1 year. For example, the OID rules may apply to certificates of deposit (CDs), time deposits, bonus savings plans, and other deposit arrangements, especially if the payment of interest is deferred until maturity. In addition, the OID rules apply to Treasury inflation-protected securities. See Pub. 550, Investment Income and Expenses, for more information.

If, as the record holder, you receive Form 1099-OID showing amounts belonging to another person, you are considered a nominee recipient. Complete a Form 1099-OID for each of the other owners showing the amounts allocable to each. File Copy A of the form with the IRS. Furnish Copy B to each owner. List yourself as the "payer" and the other owner as the "recipient." File Form(s) 1099-OID with Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns, with the Internal Revenue Service Center for your area. On Form 1096, list yourself as the "filer." A spouse is not required to file a nominee return to show amounts owned by the other spouse. If you bought or sold an obligation during the year and you are not a nominee, you are not required to issue or file Form 1099-OID showing the OID or stated interest allocable to the seller/buyer of the obligation.

The information provided may be different for covered and noncovered securities. For a description of covered securities, see the Instructions for Form 8949. For a covered security acquired with acquisition premium, your payer may report either (1) a net amount of OID that reflects the offset of OID by the amount of acquisition premium amortization for the year or (2) a gross amount for both the OID and the acquisition premium amortization for the year. For a noncovered security acquired with acquisition premium, your payer is only required to report the gross amount of OID.

Recipient's identification number. For your protection, this form may show only the last four digits of your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), or adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN). However, the issuer has reported your complete identification number to the IRS and, where applicable, to state and/or local governments.

Account number. May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

Box 1. Shows the OID on the obligation for the part of the year you owned it. Report the amount in box 1 as interest income on your income tax return. However, depending on the type of debt instrument, the issue or acquisition date, and other factors (for example, if you paid acquisition or bond premium, or the obligation is a stripped bond or coupon), you may have to figure the correct amount of OID to report on your return. See Pub. 1212, Guide to Original Issue Discount (OID) Instruments, for details on how to figure the correct OID. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium.

Box 2. Shows other interest on this obligation for the year, which is an amount separate from the OID. If you held the obligation the entire year, report this amount as interest income on your tax return. If you disposed of the obligation or acquired it from another holder during the year, see Pub. 550 for reporting instructions. If there is an amount in both boxes 2 and 8, the amount in box 2 is interest on a U.S. Treasury obligation and is exempt from state and local income taxes.

Box 3. Shows interest or principal forfeited if you withdrew the money before the maturity date of the obligation, such as from a CD. You may deduct this amount to figure your adjusted gross income on your income tax return. See the instructions for Form 1040 to see where to take the deduction.

Box 4. Shows backup withholding. Generally, a payer must backup withhold if you did not furnish your taxpayer identification number (TIN) or you did not furnish the correct TIN to the payer. See Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, for information on backup withholding. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

Box 5. For a covered security, if you made an election under section 1278(b) to include market discount in income as it accrues and you notified your payer of the election, shows the market discount that accrued on the debt instrument during the year while held by you. Report this amount on your income tax return as directed in the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040A.

Box 6. For a covered security, shows the amount of acquisition premium amortization for the year that reduces the amount of OID that is included as interest on your income tax return. If an amount is reported in this box, see the instructions for Form 1040 (Schedule B). If an amount is not reported in this box for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium, the payer has reported a net amount of OID that reflects the offset of OID that is included in income. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium.

Box 7. Shows the identification (CUSIP) number or description of the obligation (may include the stock exchange, issuer, coupon rate, and year of maturity).

Box 8. Shows OID on a U.S. Treasury obligation for the part of the year you owned it. Report this amount as interest income on your federal income tax return, and see Pub. 1212 to figure any appropriate adjustments to this amount. This OID is exempt from state and local income taxes and is not included in box 1. See the instructions above for a covered security acquired with acquisition premium.

Box 9. Any amount shown is your share of investment expenses of a single-class REMIC. If you file Form 1040, you may deduct these expenses on the "Other expenses" line of Schedule A (Form 1040) subject to the 2% limit. This amount is included in box 2.

Box 10—12. State income tax withheld reporting.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form 1099-OID and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/form1099oid.

For CA, CT, MA, MN & NY Residents – Entities paying \$10.00 or more of interest or interest-dividends that were earned on federal tax exempt bonds issued by a state or local government (other than the payee state of residence) are required to provide an information return to the applicable state taxing authority. This requirement applies to residents in the states of California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota and New York.